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The Bishop Museum Collection of Psyllidae  
(Homoptera).

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Several hundred specimens of Hawaiian Psyllidae in the Bishop Museum were recently assembled by E. H. Bryan and examined by the writer. Twelve species were found to be represented in this collection, as follows:

*Trioza iolani* Kirkaldy.

*Trioza ohiaicola* Crawford.

*Trioza hawaiiensis* Crawford.

*Hevaheva perkinsi* Kirkaldy.

*Hevaheva giffardi* Crawford.

*Hevaheva silvestris* Kirkaldy.

*Hevaheva monticola* Kirkaldy.

*Kuwayama minuta* Crawford

*Kuwayama nigricapita* Crawford.

*Kuwayama gracilis* Crawford.

*Cerotrioza bivittata* Crawford.

*Megatrioza palmicola* Crawford.

The following observations may be of interest. Maui and Kauai are both represented in this collection, whereas in published records of Psyllidae neither of these islands has figured much.

*Trioza iolani* occurs on Maui, judging from the presence of one specimen of this species from Iao Valley, on Ohia lehua.

*Trioza ohiaicola* is a more widely distributed species, occurring on most if not all the islands and forming galls on leaves of Ohia lehua, as does *Trioza iolani* also. This is a variable species and seems to merge into *T. iolani*. Specimens, some very typical of the species and some not very typical, appear in the collection as from Kilauea, Glenwood, Kaiwiki and South Kona (all on Island of Hawaii); Iao Valley, Maui; and a number of upland points on Oahu.

*Kuwayama gracilis* is represented from several points on Oahu and several specimens collected on Maui (Iao Valley and Kailua) appear to belong to this species, but show a strong tendency to revert to *Trioza* in having genal cones. This genus is distinguished from *Trioza* by the absence of genal cones, the paired projections on the front of the head. The fact that several species from widely separated regions have been referred to this genus and the further fact that each of these species appears to be more closely related to certain *Trioza* species in the same region than to other *Kuwayama* species elsewhere, would seem to indicate that the absence of genal cones is a characteristic derived independently in different localities as parallel evolutionary development.

The Maui specimens of *K. gracilis* and one specimen from Oahu appear to belong to this species without much doubt, except that the genal cones are not wholly wanting. Whether these particular specimens really represent another species or not is left for further study to determine.

*Kuwayama minuta* is represented by a considerable number of specimens from Kauai (Summit Camp).

The other species in the collection present nothing of notable interest.